

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1981 Clark, W.E. and M.A. Smolek

The Patterson Estate on St. Leonard Creek - An Archeological Site Inventory, May 1981.

Submitted to Mrs. Jefferson Patterson

Library ID No: 00000232

Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 14

Research Firm/Institution:

Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center

Hogaboom Lane

St. Mary's City, MD

Sites examined:

18CV83

18CV84

18CV85

18CV91

18CV92

Others

Project Details:

Phase I



Project Justification:

Phase II

Phase III

This survey was undertaken when the JPPM property was still under private ownership. The property owner had recently begun to recognize the historic significance of numerous archeological sites and historic resources located on the farm (at that time known as "Point Farm"). Not only had several prehistoric deposits been noted in the fields on the property (by local collectors), but the area played a prominent role during the War of 1812 and archival resources revealed that historic occupations relating to the 17th through 19th centuries should be present. Based on this information, the property owner in collaboration with the Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center sought to have an inventory made of the historic and prehistoric resources on the property.

MAC Accession: 1998.045

Project Objectives:

-Locate and describe all archeological resources on the Point Farm property.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV83.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV84.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV85.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV91.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV92.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1990 Pogue, D.J.

King's Reach and 17th Century Plantation Life.

Submitted to the Friends of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Inc.

Library ID No: 00002136

Catalog/Shelving ID: F189.K56P6

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

10515 Mackall Road

St. Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:

18CV83

Project Details:

Phase I



Project Justification:

Phase II



Phase III



From 1984 to 1987, researchers (along with volunteer help) excavated the 17th century King's Reach Site (18CV83), which had been discovered during a survey in 1981. This title provides the results of this research to a wide audience with an interest in the cultural past, but not necessarily specialized training.

MAC Accession: 1992.051.001

Project Objectives:

-Provide an overview of the findings from research conducted at 18CV83 to a general audience.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV83.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1985 Pogue, D.J. and W.E. Clark
Salvage Excavation of a Late Woodland Prehistoric Pit (18 CV 17S) Calvert County,
Maryland: Preliminary Analysis.
Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust

Library ID No: 00000240 Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 22

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10515 Mackall Rd
St Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:

18CV17

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification:
Phase II	This report describes a salvage excavation conducted at 18CV17 in the fall of 1984. In 1981, a preliminary survey was undertaken of the 512 acre Patterson-family property by MHT personnel during the state's acquisition of what would become the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. A large (almost 4 meter wide) prehistoric shell-filled feature was observed at 18CV17 eroding from the river bank. In 1984, the remaining portion of the pit was salvaged. During the intervening period (before the property was donated to the State and until the salvage excavation could be conducted), the condition of the feature was closely monitored and any artifacts observed on the beach in the vicinity were recovered and saved separately.
Phase III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives:
-Conduct salvage excavations of the shell midden at 18CV17.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV17.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1989 Pogue, D.J.
Archeological Investigations at the "Melon Field" Site (18CV169), St. Leonard. Maryland.
Maryland Archeology 25(2):11-27.

Library ID No: MDARC25-2

Research Firm/Institution:

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
P.O. Box 1331
Huntingtown, MD 20639

Sites examined:

18CV169

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification:
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The 1987 work at 18CV169 was carried out by the Southern Maryland Regional Archeologist, permanent and seasonal staff at JPPM, and members of the Southern Maryland Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM). The work was conducted due to concern that deep plowing of the agricultural field within which the site was located, might be compromising site integrity. At the time of the study, the site was planted with melons, hence the name the "Melon Field Site".
Phase III	

Project Objectives:
-Assess the present level of disturbance to Site 18CV169.
-Determine whether protective actions are necessary to protect the site.

MAC Accession: 1998.041.001

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV169.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1995 Pierce, V. and E.E. Chaney
Draft Report on the JPPM Roads Project.

Library ID No: JPPM-DRAF Catalog/Shelving ID: JPPM

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) was placed on the National District of Historic Places in 1981 and was made a park in 1983. As such, any improvement work at the site is subject to Section 106 review and compliance. A Phase I and II archaeological survey of a portion of the existing roads system at JPPM was undertaken along the park's roads system. This survey was done as part of the design process for planned substantial road system upgrades.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 1998.043

Project Objectives:
Locate and identify any archaeological sites that exist along the park's roads system.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV92.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2000 Michaud, C.
 Sites and Insights: Archaeological Discoveries at the Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum.

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
 10515 Mackall Road
 St. Leonard, MD 20685

Library ID No: 97003032 Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 103

Sites examined:

18CV17 18CV83 18CV84 18CV85 18CV91 18CV92 18CV169

18CV426 Others

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This publication is not a full site report, but a pamphlet highlighting the major findings from several individual research projects. It is written for a general audience and provides an overview of findings, but not detailed information.
Phase III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives:
-Provide a brief overview of the archeological work conducted at JPPM for a diverse public audience.

Research Potential:

Based on the findings to-date, 18CV17 appears to be a multi-component shell midden with a significant Late Woodland Sullivan Cove occupation on a high bank overlooking the Patuxent River. Intact features and diagnostic artifacts have been documented at the site. Unfortunately, reporting to-date of the results of excavation has been poor. Not only do the field records and collections from the site present an opportunity for future research, but un-examined portions of the site also may yield additional information. The site should be considered a significant archeological resource.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV83.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV84.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV85.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV91.

Excavation work at 18CV92 has clearly shown the presence of intact artifact deposits and features. Unfortunately, reporting to date has not been sufficient to obtain a really clear picture of past activities at the site. The 17th century deposits at 18CV92 appears to be related to the earliest European inhabitants of the site, the Smith family. A prehistoric component was encountered as well, but very few details have been reported. Based on the fact that the historic cemetery component was preserved in place, the site likely has additional research potential. If the cemetery area should become threatened in the future, data recovery of the cemetery should most definitely be carried out. However, in the meantime, the collection and site notes associated with the already completed work at 18CV92 provide a tempting source for further study.

Site 18CV169 appears to be the remains of a dwelling from the latter half of the 17th century. There is some question as to who the occupants of the site were, whether tenants or landowners. Although the site was impacted by deep plowing, the correlation between soil testing data and plotted artifact distributions suggests that horizontal integrity of the plowzone was not that bad. The concentration of artifacts indicating probably activity areas was sufficient to lead to the discovery of intact features below the plowzone. These features were mapped, but not excavated, and the field was subsequently taken out of cultivation. Thus, it may be possible to ascertain who the inhabitants of 18CV169 were through further excavation work, as well as address ongoing research questions related to 17th century Maryland Colonial history. The site should be considered a significant research asset.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV426.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2002 Uunila, K.
 Draft Report on Archaeological Investigations at 18CV426, Sukeek's Cabin Site, Calvert County, Maryland.
 Submitted to MAC Lab - Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
 Library ID No: SUKEEK-DR Catalog/Shelving ID: JPPMSukeek

Sites examined:
 18CV426

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Site 18CV426 was first noticed during a rapid survey of JPPM property in 1983. In 1996, oral historical research began to suggest a connection between the noted structure and the descendants of slaves from the former Peterson Plantation (the plantation that is now JPPM) during the 19th century. In 2000, a systematic program of investigation at the site began as part of the JPPM public archeology program.	-Document oral historical research associated with 18CV426.
Phase III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		-Document archival work related to 18CV426.
			-Document all archeological work associated with the public archeology sessions conducted at 18CV426.

MAC Accession: 2003.002.001

Research Potential:
 See below for remaining research questions at 18CV426.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007	King, J.A., E. Chaney, and Raftery, S. Archaeological Collections in Maryland. Submitted to NEH, MHT, SHA, and the ACNATSCI Estuarine Research Center Library ID No: JPPM-NEH Catalog/Shelving ID: web	Research Firm/Institution: Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum 10115 Mackall Road St. Leonard, MD 20685
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Sites examined:

18CV83	18CV84	18CV85	18CV91	18CV426	Others
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Project Details:

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This project is a web-based approach to making descriptions of the archeological collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab in St. Leonard, MD available to scholars, museum curators, educators, students, and the interested public. Detailed descriptions of collections and even limited access to original field notes, maps, accession records, and images is afforded via an online database published on the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum's web page.	-Introduce the general public to some of the important archaeological collections curated at the MAC Lab.

Research Potential:

The King's Reach site complex (18CV83) is representative of the mid-size tobacco plantations that dominated the Chesapeake region during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, a period when the tobacco economy was in prolonged depression. The assemblage from the main house can be used to address issues ranging from standards of living during the tobacco economy depression to the organization of plantation homelots at the end of the 17th century. The collection can also provide evidence of material conditions for servants and slaves as the transformation to a slave economy was underway. Plow zone materials reveal the use of domestic space on the plantation, while the relatively large collection of Border wares provides useful data for investigating this ware type in Maryland. Thus, 18CV83 is a highly significant site, capable of addressing ongoing research questions related to Maryland history.

The evidence seems to suggest that 18CV84 served as a slave quarter during the latter part of the 17th century at Richard Smith, Jr.'s St. Leonard plantation. The site is closely related to the main house complex at 18CV83 and also a nearby 17th century tobacco barn (18CV85). Studying these three sites in concert offers unprecedented access to past lifeways and plantation organization in southern Maryland. The site is a significant resource, capable of addressing ongoing research questions related to Maryland history.

The Dry Lake Site (18CV85) revealed architectural and construction details about a 17th century outbuilding. But the site's primary value is that it helps in defining the organization of the St. Leonards landscape as constructed by the Smith family. It is almost certainly related to the nearby King's Reach site (18CV83) and associated quarter (18CV84). These sites together provide valuable information related to Maryland's early colonial history. The eastern portions of 18CV85 (and the eastern half of the tobacco barn) remain unexcavated. This portion of the site may retain some additional research potential, should development at JPPM threaten to again impact the site.

In general, the archaeological record supported documentary evidence which indicates that the Smith's St. Leonard Site (18CV91) was occupied from ca. 1711-1754. The 2002 excavations were too limited in scope to reveal much about the appearance of the buildings which once stood on the site. However, the results of the 2010 field session at 18CV91 and potential future excavations should be able to provide such detail. The site still retains a tremendous amount of research potential related to Maryland colonial history and the interactions of African-American slave communities with the white landowners. It

should be considered a significant site, capable of addressing ongoing research questions.

The Sukeek's Cabin Site (18CV426) represents Sukeek's descendants' first home as free people. After Emancipation, family members continued to work on the farm of their former owners, the Petersons. Analysis of the site helps to document one of the important social transformations in American history, the change from enslaved to free. The site is certainly significant, but due to the extent of excavations already carried out, its research potential has likely been exhausted.

* The material related to 18CV85 is actually scanned and cataloged with the materials for the closely related 18CV83 site.
